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A NEW GALL-INHABITING EULOPHID GENUS FROM QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA.

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HYMENOPTERA CHALCIDOIDEA.

Family EULOPHIDÆ.

Subfamily ELACHERTINÆ.

Tribe ELACHERTINI.

ZAGRAMMOSOMOIDES, new genus.

Female.—With all of the characters of its subfamily and tribe as defined by Ashmead in 1904.

Allied with and resembling *Zagrammosoma*, Ashmead, but more robust, the wings hyaline, the head not thin, not wider than long but triangular, the scutellum with four longitudinal grooved lines, the antennæ ten-jointed with two-ring joints, the abdomen transversely banded. Separated from the other genera in bearing an additional ring-joint in the antennæ, the longitudinal thoracic grooves and in cephalic characters. The thorax is noteworthy because of the very long scutum, which is twice the length of the scutellum, the latter bearing two longitudinal grooved lines along each side. Mesonotum without a median groove. The abdomen is stout, sessile, ovate, subequal in length to the head and thorax combined, the ovipositor not exerted. The fore wings are large, with a short marginal fringe and normal discal ciliation, the postmarginal vein only slightly developed but distinct, the stigmal vein two and a half times longer, the marginal longer than the submarginal. The antenna has a well-defined club which is ovate and three-jointed, the three funicle joints are each much smaller than the pedicel and subquadrate; scape long and stout. The pronotum lengthens considerably on each side. Genal sulcus long and distinct. Antennæ inserted on a line with the ventral ends of the eyes. Metathoracic spiracle oval, moderate in size. Propodeum with a short, slight, median carina, but with no others. Mandibles three-dentate, the two outer teeth acute.

Male.—The same, but the pedicel is a little longer, the club shorter, the abdomen shorter and depressed (in death), the same, or nearly, but in life a little less acute at the apex.

Type.—The following species.

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1. *Zagrammosomoides fasciatus*, sp. n. (normal position).

Female.—Length about from 2–2.50 mm. General colour flavous, the eyes red, the wings hyaline, the appendages and venation concolorous. Conspicuously marked with black as follows: in the dorsal aspect the abdomen is banded across the posterior margins of the segments commencing at base, there being six transverse stripes which lengthen (widen) distad, or else the middle ones are broader.* The propodeum is black; also the pronotum cephalad in the dorsal aspect on each side of the median line, appearing like two large cuneate spots; a large ovate spot in the centre of the mesoscutellum, an ovate spot on each side of (not upon) the scutum, in the cephalic angle of each axilla, and a smaller spot at the caudo-lateral angle of the pronotum. Cephalad in the disk, the scutum is distinctly stained except along the median line; each parapside is similarly stained, and also the vertex may be so, here the stained area projecting into the face (cephalic aspect) like wedges on each side. The ocelli are in a nearly straight line across the vertex. The antennæ are suffused with dusky, as are also the femora of the legs, more or less. The proximal club-joint is nearly half as long as the entire club. Whole body finely, polygonally reticulated, the vertex and face with more or less obscure umbilicate punctures. (From many specimens, $\frac{2}{3}$ -inch objective, 1-inch optic, Bausch and Lomb.)

Male.—Somewhat smaller; the same, but the dark areas on the cephalic part of the scutum usually black and nearly coalesced; the abdomen bears only five transverse stripes which lengthen (become thicker) caudad, the second concaved at the meson, the fifth twice longer than the fourth, none of the distal four stripes with parallel margins. (From numerous specimens, similarly magnified.)

Described at first from ten males and sixty-two females reared from a single globular green gall from the foliage of bloodwood gum (forest), Nelson, North Queensland. The gall measured 1.2 cm. diameter, and was blushed with pink. It was obtained on August 22nd, 1912. When cut into halves the naked pupæ of this eulophid were exposed, arranged in a flat layer circularly disposed about a common line-like centre. Emergence commenced on August 23rd, and became general three days later, when the whole periphery of the gall became punctured with the minute exit-holes, as though it had been used some time for a pin-cushion. When approaching full development the white pupæ first show the black markings, the yellow appearing last.

Subsequently reared in enormous numbers from similar galls measuring 1.6 cm., the first two weeks in September.

Habitat.—Australia: Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Types.—No. *Hy/1169*, Queensland Museum, Brisbane; two males, two females, mounted on card points, two pins.

This eulophid *appears* to be a true gall-making species.

* The penultimate stripe prolonged caudad at meson, the ultimate thin, the first concaved along the cephalic margin. There is some variation in these stripes.